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S/1994/1339
25 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic of 25 November 1994.

Please have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar G. KOULIYEV
Permanent Representative

94-46705 (E) 251194 251194 281194

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Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Azerbaijani Republic

25 November 1994

Agence France-Presse (AFP) has circulated a communiqué indicating that members of the Armenian population are being resettled in the town of Lachin in the Azerbaijani Republic, which is occupied by Armenian armed forces. Over the past two months, 50 families have already been transferred there from Erevan.

In this connection the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic considers it necessary to make the following statement:

The information from AFP is evidence of the continuation, by official quarters in Erevan, of the policy of annexing occupied Azerbaijani lands.

In violation of all standards of international law, the Armenian authorities have been carrying out "ethnic cleansing" in the occupied territory of the Azerbaijani Republic and have been resettling their own citizens there.

All this is occurring at a time when the world community, acting through international organizations and certain countries, is making efforts to reach a political settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

The direct involvement of official circles in Erevan in these irresponsible actions is indicated by the opinion expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, V. Papazian, which was also carried by AFP, to the effect that Lachin must be handed over to the Armenians.

Such statements and actions by the Armenian side are designed to sabotage a peaceful political settlement of the conflict and to promote the de facto annexation of Azerbaijani lands. The Armenians resettled in Lachin and other Azerbaijani villages are thereby becoming the virtual hostages of this irresponsible and provocative policy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic declares that full responsibility for the consequences of the said actions is borne by official circles in the Republic of Armenia. The Azerbaijani Republic expresses its conviction that world public opinion will correctly assess the real attitude of the Republic of Armenia, which is directed not towards ending aggression and attaining peace but towards annexing occupied Azerbaijani territories and consolidating the results of "ethnic cleansing" therein.

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25 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992 by which the Security Council requested me to dispatch a Special Representative to Liberia and resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 in which the Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL).

On 20 November 1992, I informed the Security Council that I had decided to appoint Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as my Special Representative for Liberia. Mr. Gordon-Somers will be completing his assignment shortly. I should like to take this opportunity to record my deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the cause of peace in Liberia and for his untiring efforts in the discharge of his duties, under difficult conditions.

Following consultations, it is my intention to appoint Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi, former Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, to succeed Mr. Gordon-Somers as my Special Representative for Liberia.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-46777 (E) 251194 281194

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S/1994/1341
25 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 November 1994 (S/1994/1340) concerning the appointment of Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi to succeed Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as your Special Representative for Liberia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

94-46783 (E) 251194 281194

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S/1994/1342
25 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The assault against the Bihac "safe area" continues, and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) command now confirms that so-called Bosnian/Croatian Serb forces have entered and occupy significant parts of the safe area as even defined by UNPROFOR.

Our Government has offered a cease-fire and stands by such offer for a regional or Republic-wide cease-fire without preconditions except to limit the potential duration of any cease-fire so as not to promote the Serbian aim of freezing the status quo. Similarly, we expect UNPROFOR and the relevant regional organizations to undertake the defence of the safe area and to compel a Serbian pull-back from within the safe area and to challenge any continuing Serbian attacks against such safe area.

In view of the continuing attacks on, and occupation of, the Bihac safe area, the leading role of the so-called Croatian Serb forces in the both cross border and safe area violations, the challenge to the Contact Group peace plan, and rejection of the cease-fire by the so-called Bosnian/Croatian Serb forces, we, at the instructions of the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, request an emergency session of the Security Council.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-46771 (E) 251194 261194

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to recent communiqués from my Government to the Security Council with respect to the Bihac pocket safe area, in particular my letter dated 22 November 1994 (S/1994/1328), I have the honour to present the attached Associated Press wire report, dated 25 November 1994, entitled "Playing down Bihac".

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its attachment as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-46791 (E) 251194 261194

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Annex

ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE REPORT FROM SARAJEVO DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994

SARAJEVO, Bosnia and Herzegovina (AP) - Putting its own spin on news from the front, the United Nations military command in Bosnia has been playing down violations of the Bihac "safe area".

Authoritative reports of Serb violations of the United Nations-protected zone would call into question the credibility of the United Nations peace-keeping effort. They would also increase pressure on NATO and the United Nations to resort to ever greater use of force, with unforeseeable consequences.

With this in mind, United Nations information officers have gone to great lengths to put a favourable spin on events in Bihac, much as they did during April's siege by Serbs of Gorazde, another United Nations "safe area" in eastern Bosnia. NATO's first air strike on Serb positions occurred in Gorazde.

At the least, spokesmen for the United Nations peace-keepers have sought to raise doubts about the credibility of reports of Bihac "safe area" violations by Serb fighters from Bosnia and neighbouring Croatia.

For example:

- At a briefing last week, United Nations spokesman Lt. Col. Tim Spicer repeated assurances that rebel Serbs were respecting the Bihac zone, which is roughly six miles by five miles. He mentioned in passing, however, that a United Nations observation post had to be abandoned due to shell fire. Afterwards, reporters with access to United Nations maps discovered the post was inside the safe zone.

- At another briefing, Lt. Col. Jan-Dirk von Merveldt, another United Nations spokesman, said there was an unconfirmed report of a Serb helicopter firing a rocket in violation of the NATO ban on the use of aircraft by combatants. Reporters pressed von Merveldt to elaborate, and he admitted that a United Nations military officer had heard the sound of a helicopter followed by a rocket explosion. But the report was considered "unconfirmed", he said, because the officer "did not actually see it".

United Nations civilian officials in Croatia later blasted the Serbs for using a helicopter gunship in fighting around Bihac, in violation of the "no-fly" zone over Bosnia.

As fighting around Bihac intensified, the Bosnian Government claimed Serbs from Croatia had crossed the border and joined the battle in clear violation of United Nations orders.

United Nations spokesmen insisted the reports were unconfirmed. Sources with access to classified United Nations reports, however, said United Nations personnel in the Bihac area had reported the incursion.

The same pattern was followed when classified reports circulated that the Bosnian Serbs had entered the Bihac "safe area", a line they had been warned repeatedly not to cross. United Nations spokesmen finally acknowledged the incursion about two days after the reports first circulated.

Getting first-hand information about the situation in Bihac has proved difficult. Serbs controlling access to the area have refused to allow reporters to pass through their territory. The switchboard at United Nations headquarters in Zagreb, Croatia, has refused to patch reporters through to United Nations offices in Bihac so they could get a first-hand assessment from personnel on the ground.

In Gorazde, reports from United Nations military observers and aid workers in the enclave contributed to the international outcry over the Serb assault and NATO airstrikes.

NATO had threatened military action if the Bosnian Serbs entered the Bihac "safe area". Having finally acknowledged this had taken place, the United Nations began hinting that rather than ask NATO to force them out, they would try a novel approach: redrawing the map of the Bihac protected zone.

"We will insist on the line being respected fully", the United Nations commander in Bosnia, Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Rose, said Thursday. "I'm not saying the line will remain precisely where it is."

Editor's note. Robert H. Reid, the AP bureau chief in the Philippines, covered Yugoslavia in the 1980s and is on his third reporting trip to Bosnia.

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25 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) from 29 July 1994 until 9 December 1994. Since that time, I have reported to the Council on the situation in Rwanda on 3 August (S/1994/924) and 6 October (S/1994/1133), and on security in the Rwandese refugee camps on 18 November (S/1994/1308). I have also provided the Council with oral briefings on developments in Rwanda and on the situation concerning the Rwandese refugees. The present report provides an update on the situation as at 21 November, as well as recommendations for the continuing role of the United Nations in Rwanda.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. During the reporting period, the situation in Rwanda has witnessed both positive and negative developments. The Broad-Based Government of National Unity continues to place emphasis on creating conditions that would allow the more than 2 million Rwandese refugees and the 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons within the country to return to their homes and to rebuild their lives in a safe environment. In that regard, it is concentrating its efforts on ensuring public security, restoring the civil administration and reconstructing the country's social and economic infrastructure. However, in the aftermath of the civil war, with the near total destruction of Rwanda's infrastructure, few trained people available and limited financial and material resources, the Government is facing severe obstacles in achieving those objectives.

3. While unstable and insecure conditions still prevail in many parts of the country, there are some initial signs of progress. Private sector activities are being revived, with shops, markets and service industries reopening and agricultural activity increasing. Schools are also starting to reopen.

4. The Government has also publicly advocated the fair treatment of returning refugees and displaced persons, as well as reconciliation between all political

groups. The President, Vice-President and Prime Minister continue to address mass rallies in major towns advocating reconciliation, peace and justice. These commitments were reiterated in President Bizimungu's address to the General Assembly on 6 October 1994 (see A/49/PV.21) and during his informal meeting with members of the Security Council on the same day.

5. A further measure towards national reconciliation has been the incorporation of over 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) into the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA). In the provinces, all the prefects except one have been drawn from the civilian sector. In the south-west, two prefects of the former administration have been reappointed. As noted in my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), my Special Representative is deploying UNAMIR political information officers to the provinces to assist government and community leaders in promoting national reconciliation and in restoring civil administration.

6. As yet, however, in contrast to the growing vitality of the private sector, the reactivation of public sector activities remains constrained by a severe lack of resources. While a cabinet exists, government ministries do not function adequately, as the civil war resulted in the massive departure of government administration, police and judicial cadres. While efforts have been made to assist the Government in terms of basic resources, government activities continue to be impeded by a lack of supplies such as telephones, computers, means of transport, office equipment and fuel. Cash reserves continue to be inadequate to pay salaries or to meet other essential payments. These problems have been a major factor in the Government's inability to translate public pronouncements concerning nation-building into concrete programmes and actions.

7. The return to normal conditions in Rwanda has also been inhibited by the lack of resources to restore power, water, telecommunications and municipal services or to start dealing with the nearly 1 million mines that are estimated to have been planted in the countryside.

8. Owing to the lack of adequate finances to restore the public sector, the army continues to staff some civilian sectors of governance. It performs almost all police and gendarmerie functions, as well as prison services, in addition to manning some administrative posts in the provinces. The Government's inability to meet adequately the salaries of public servants or to establish effective security over all parts of the country has also led to incidents of frustration and banditry, which undermine the climate of security and stability it is trying to establish. In that connection, there have been reports that over 60 members of the RPA have been disciplined for acts of misconduct, some involving summary reprisals.

9. While the lack of financial resources has been a major factor in impeding activities towards national reconciliation, there are some reasons to believe that the Government could do more, even within its meagre resources, to ensure that all Rwandese are part of the political process. The President of Rwanda has assured my Special Representative that efforts are continuing to make the Government more inclusive by inviting into it some members of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement (MRND), which is the only major political party not presently represented in it. However, the Rwandese

Parliament is scheduled to meet on 25 November with representation only from those political parties mentioned in the Arusha Agreement which are presently participating in the Government, as well as the army and the gendarmerie, and the seats originally allocated to the MRND will be filled by other parties.

10. The extensive displacement of the Rwandese population has created a growing problem of land tenure and rival claims to property rights. Almost 400,000 long-standing refugees have returned home since mid-July and are claiming property they once held. Some refugees who fled more recently are returning home to find their property now held by others. On 7 November, the Rwandese Minister of Information outlined the Government's official position with regard to repatriation and national reconciliation and, in that connection, stressed the Government's firm resolve to protect the homes and property of each citizen and to distribute land to new returnees so as to facilitate and help ensure their proper and orderly resettlement. He emphasized that the wrongful occupation of another person's home or property was not only unacceptable but unlawful. The Rwandese President and Cabinet have reaffirmed that policy at numerous rallies.

11. There are signs, however, that despite public pronouncements the Government is finding it increasingly difficult to implement this policy. Some recently returning refugees who have tried to reclaim their property rights have reportedly either been denounced as criminals and arrested or simply frightened away. Such reports have filtered back to the refugee camps and have been a factor in the slow pace of repatriation to Rwanda.

12. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I recounted, in detail, the security concerns in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, and I provided the Security Council with a number of options it might wish to consider in addressing the issue. The security situation in the camps continues to worsen. As a result, some non-governmental organizations have recently withdrawn their operations from the camps and others are considering withdrawal, as the militia's increasing control over the distribution of relief supplies makes the safe delivery of such supplies to needy refugees virtually impossible. Furthermore, there are growing indications that the former Government and militia are stockpiling relief supplies for their own purposes.

13. There is also evidence that the former RGF is actively recruiting and training new troops, mainly from refugee camps in Zaire, but also from the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the former RGF and the militia, also operating from refugee camps, appear to be intensifying their propaganda campaign against the new Government and, in particular, the RPA. Such activities create concern that they are preparing for resumed confrontation.

14. In my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stressed the importance of providing factual and objective information on the situation both in the refugee camps and in Rwanda, as well as on United Nations activities in the country. To that end, UNAMIR is in the process of establishing a broadcasting facility. At present, it has two 100-watt transmitters, one to cover the city of Kigali and the other to cover the western part of the country. Full-scale test transmissions, lasting several hours a day, commenced on 12 November, using the

transmitter currently installed at the UNAMIR compound in Kigali. While this low-power facility can cover only a 20-kilometre radius around Kigali, more powerful transmitters capable of covering the entire country, as well as the refugee camps, are expected to be installed by the end of the year. The financial requirements, including the necessary staffing, will be included in the next budget proposal to the General Assembly. It should be noted, however, that despite repeated efforts, the Government has still not approved UNAMIR's request for formal authorization to broadcast and for a frequency allocation. I hope the Government will respond positively to those requests in the near future.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

15. The various United Nations human rights mechanisms engaged in the Rwandese situation continued to be active during the period under review. The Special Rapporteur, Mr. René Dégni-Ségui, visited Rwanda from 15 to 22 October and also travelled to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The Commission of Experts visited Rwanda from 29 October to 10 November. The human rights field operation in Rwanda launched by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has now been able to establish seven regional offices and, by mid-November, about 60 human rights officers and special investigators, out of a planned total of 147, had arrived in Rwanda. Another 40 human rights observers and teams of forensic experts are expected by the end of December.

16. The Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts have been pursuing their tasks as defined by their respective mandates. Following his latest visit to Rwanda, the Special Rapporteur submitted his third report (A/49/508-S/1994/1157). In accordance with Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, the Commission is expected to submit its final report to me by 30 November 1994. I also expect to receive the findings of the Special Rapporteur and of the Commission of Experts on their investigations of alleged reprisal killings by RPA forces. It will be recalled, in that connection, that in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stated that, in the course of a mission to assess conditions for the safe return of refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had obtained information that appeared to indicate that soldiers of the RPA might have been engaged in systematic killings of members of the majority community in Rwanda. I also stated that the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts would undertake a thorough investigation of those allegations.

17. It is increasingly recognized that the mere presence and visibility of United Nations human rights personnel are having a positive effect in the communities where they are deployed, especially as a deterrent against human rights violations. I share the Security Council's view, reflected in its presidential statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), that human rights monitors and their speedy deployment would help foster a climate of confidence and contribute to creating a more secure environment, which, in turn, could encourage refugees to return to their homes in Rwanda. Voluntary contributions have enabled the United Nations to deploy over a third of its target of 147 monitors. However, sustained and increased assistance is necessary to permit the full deployment of the operation and the effective discharge of its

important mission. I appeal to the international community to provide the financial assistance required.

18. By its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, the Security Council decided to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and of neighbouring States, between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

19. It is vital for the international community, as well as for Rwanda, which originally requested the establishment of an international tribunal (see S/1994/1115), that justice be administered effectively and as expeditiously as possible in order to deter further violations and to contribute to the processes of national reconciliation and restoration and maintenance of peace. As requested by the Council, I am actively pursuing the completion of practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, and in particular its investigations/prosecutorial unit in Kigali, the appointment of a Deputy Prosecutor unit and support and administrative staff, and the election of judges. In that regard, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has placed the services of the special investigations unit, established within the framework of the human rights field operation, at the disposal of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, with a view to pursuing the investigative work initiated under the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts. As the operation evolves and more information becomes available, I will submit recommendations regarding possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal. I am confident that Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will respond to the Security Council's appeal for contributions of the funds, equipment, staff and the other services required to ensure the smooth establishment and functioning of the Tribunal.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

20. During the reporting period, UNAMIR reached its full authorized strength of 5,500 all ranks. Present deployment of the force is as follows:

(a) Sector 1 (north-east): The deployment of the 331-strong Nigerian company is now complete. Forty military observers are also deployed throughout the sector (see map in the annex);

(b) Sector 2 (south-east): Two platoon groups (Ghana and Nigeria) continue to operate in the Sector, which is to be reinforced by the end of November by a company from Ghana. Depending on the security situation in Sector 4 and the consequent need for troops in that Sector, it is expected that deployment in Sector 2 will eventually be brought to battalion strength. Forty-three military observers operate in the Sector;

(c) Sector 3 (south): The independent infantry company from Malawi operating in Sector 3 (165 all ranks) has recently been reinforced by a second 200-strong independent company (Mali). Forty-three military observers continue to patrol the Sector;

(d) Sector 4 (south-west): Sector 4 has been subdivided as a result of insecurity in the area. The Ghanaian battalion continues to operate in subsector 4A (Gikongoro) and the Zambian battalion (currently 324 all ranks) is expected to be fully deployed to that subsector by the end of November. The inter-African contingent (487 all ranks from Chad, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger and Senegal) and the Ethiopian battalion (810 all ranks) continue to conduct operations in subsectors 4B (Kibuye) and 4C (Cyangugu) respectively. Approximately 80 military observers are deployed in Sector 4;

(e) Sector 5 (north-west): Deployment of the Tunisian battalion (826 all ranks) to Sector 5 is now complete. Forty-three military observers are deployed in the sector;

(f) Sector 6 (Kigali City): An advance party of 319 all ranks of the Indian contingent was deployed on 10 November 1994. Deployment of the battalion is expected to be completed in December 1994. The UNAMIR Force Headquarters and the Military Observer Group Headquarters are located in the sector. Specialized elements from Canada (communications, logistics and medical); the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (logistics, engineering and medical); and Australia (field hospital) also operate in Sector 6.

21. As indicated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), the deployment of the UNAMIR force has been uneven, with rather slow deployment from May through mid-July and a steady build-up beginning in late July and continuing through the reporting period. This has affected the Mission's ability to provide adequate logistic support to troops deployed during the period of more rapid build-up, as well as its overall ability to carry out its mandate effectively. While the United Nations and the troop-contributing countries, with the support of several Member States, have overcome many logistic constraints, there were unforeseen delays in transport arrangements and in the provision of equipment needed to supply and support the contingents.

22. In order to ensure that all contingents have the equipment and logistic support necessary to carry out their functions effectively, a commercial service contract has provided some logistic support for UNAMIR since August 1994. Although it is expected that an increased level of support will be provided by the contractor with the scheduled withdrawal of the British and Canadian contingents (by 1 December 1994 and the end of January 1995, respectively), total dependence on commercial arrangements for logistic support is not advisable in the current security situation in Rwanda. For that reason, efforts are being made to secure the retention of a small military logistics element of about 150 personnel. I hope that Member States will be prepared to extend the necessary support to those efforts.

23. In my report of 6 October, I noted that, with the induction of new contingents, I expected the UNAMIR force strength to exceed the authorized level temporarily. As at mid-November, the force strength stood at 5,606 all ranks. With the withdrawal of the British contingent and the full deployment of the Indian and Zambian contingents, it is expected that the force strength will reach approximately 5,860 all ranks by the end of 1994. However, given expected withdrawals and rotations, it will gradually be reduced to its authorized level

during the first months of 1995. The number of military observers remains at the authorized strength of 320.

24. During the period under review, UNAMIR continued to assist with the transport of refugees and internally displaced persons returning voluntarily to their homes, while maintaining protection for populations at risk in various areas and at displaced persons camps in Rwanda. UNAMIR is currently working with the humanitarian agencies and the Government of Rwanda to develop and implement a strategy to close the displaced persons camps in Rwanda gradually by ensuring the voluntary return of the occupants to their homes. Against the background of escalating security incidents, UNAMIR troops and observers have also intensified their monitoring, observation and patrol duties.

25. The problem of restrictions imposed on the movement of UNAMIR personnel, which I described in my report of 6 October, has improved somewhat during the reporting period. However, the insistence of local RPA commanders that UNAMIR must obtain formal written authority through the Minister of Defence for all deployments has frequently delayed and sometimes prevented UNAMIR from effectively fulfilling its mandate. Furthermore, UNAMIR patrols are occasionally denied access to specific areas without satisfactory reason or explanation. In order to resolve this issue, UNAMIR is working with the authorities in Kigali to finalize arrangements for regular meetings between the chiefs of staff and operations officers of UNAMIR and the RPA, respectively, with a view to enhancing coordination between them.

V. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. As at 15 November, 80 of the 90 police observers authorized for UNAMIR were deployed to the mission area. As indicated above, since no real police force or gendarmerie remained in place when the Government was established on 19 July, police functions were entrusted to an embryonic gendarmerie consisting mainly of RPA soldiers. At the request of the Government, UNAMIR initiated a training programme in basic routine and investigative police work. In his statement of 14 October, the President of the Security Council welcomed, inter alia, the assistance being provided by UNAMIR to the Government of Rwanda's efforts to establish a new integrated police force and encouraged UNAMIR to continue that assistance.

27. The civilian police component of UNAMIR is presently training candidates nominated by the Government to serve in the two services that make up Rwanda's police structure, namely, the Gendarmerie nationale and the Police communale. UNAMIR has already helped train 102 gendarmes (99 cadets and 3 instructors), who graduated on 5 November and are now deployed around the country. During a 16-week intensive programme, which began on 21 November, UNAMIR envisages the training of 300 more cadets. In addition, 100 cadets chosen from those already trained are scheduled to undergo a further 12-week intensive course to qualify as future instructors.

28. The civilian police component is also involved in efforts to restore and reform the penal system within the framework of the implementation of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, which outlines the priority areas requiring both

technical and financial assistance. Following a request from the judicial authorities concerned, UNAMIR civilian police visited Kigali prison in early November. They found that the facility, which was originally built for 2,000 prisoners, currently holds over 5,000 people, including 111 women and 95 children, with a mortality rate of 5 persons per day. It is reported that similar conditions prevail in prisons in the cities of Butare and Gitarama. The main requirements to restore Rwanda's prisons are in the areas of accommodation, health, sanitation, bedding, clothing and security.

29. In order to meet its expanding responsibilities, UNAMIR's civilian police component requires more French-speaking observers. The Secretariat is continuing intensive efforts to obtain additional police observers with the necessary language qualifications to enable the UNAMIR civilian police component to reach its authorized strength.

VI. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

30. The present humanitarian situation within Rwanda presents the international community with a pressing and unusually complex crisis. In the conventional sense, the emergency within Rwanda has abated, though at least 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons remain dependent upon assistance from aid agencies. However, the country at large faces a clear emergency as government institutions find themselves unable to sustain the nation's basic infrastructure and provide for the welfare of its people. Society in its broadest sense is under threat.

31. Surrounding the State of Rwanda are over 2 million Rwandese refugees in camps along the borders in Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania. The voluntary return of those refugees is critical to the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. Yet, as noted above, violent harassment and misinformation in the refugee camps, especially in Zaire, prevent many of the bona fide refugees from returning home.

32. The situation of the internally displaced persons in Rwanda parallels that of the refugees on the country's borders. The urgent need to bring internally displaced persons back to their home communities is thwarted by intimidation within the camps and fear of reprisals. The humane settlement of the internally displaced persons, as I stated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), is not only an issue of humanitarian concern, but also one of immediate practical consequence. There is a perception in areas hosting camps of internally displaced persons that those within the camps have better lives than those outside. This is generating increased tension between local and camp populations. At the same time, the camp sites occupy much-needed farmland and are increasingly an ecological hazard. Furthermore, if many within the camps do not soon return to their home areas, they will miss the planting season and the country will consequently become even more dependent on food aid. Finally, an effective programme to resettle internally displaced persons would contribute to an atmosphere conducive to the repatriation of refugees.

33. My Special Representative in Rwanda has made every effort to work with government authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental and other concerned organizations to develop an immediate strategy for addressing the

issue of the internally displaced persons. In close collaboration with the Government, and through the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, he is in the process of finalizing an integrated humanitarian response to address the crisis. This response is designed to draw upon the assets and capacities of all participating organizations, including UNAMIR, in order to initiate settlement programmes for internally displaced persons before the beginning of the rainy season. Such settlement programmes, which will be developed jointly by relevant government authorities and the international humanitarian community in Rwanda, will be monitored by the human rights observers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

34. In several critical areas throughout the country, both returnee programmes and recovery activities continue to be hampered by the presence of land-mines. Efforts are now under way to identify those areas and to intensify mine-awareness campaigns. Nevertheless, it is clear that more must be done as regards mine awareness and de-mining. The cruel mutilation and loss of life caused by mines, particularly amongst children, is intolerable.

35. International and other concerned organizations continue to provide much-needed assistance to the displaced and other vulnerable sectors of society. Specific efforts are being made to address the plight of unaccompanied children and to pursue family-tracing programmes, as well as to develop psychological support for the severely traumatized. At the same time, more traditional assistance continues to be provided. Renewed efforts to launch AIDS-awareness and prevention programmes are under way. Seeds and tools are being provided, through the Ministry of Agriculture, to assist some 3.5 million people in Rwanda. Food assistance is being maintained and water projects, in rural as well as urban areas, are rapidly being implemented. Education programmes are under way to fill gaps until a normal education system can be restored.

36. It is important to underline the efforts of many humanitarian organizations immediately to strengthen the capacity of the Government. Efforts are being made to restore some semblance of institutional structure through the provision of vehicles and basic office equipment, quick disbursement of funds to re-establish the generation of electricity and similar activities. For example, the Government's central pharmacy is now functioning and the Ministry of Health is increasing its capacity, with the installation of a cold-chain store, to take charge of vaccine distributions.

37. All these efforts must be seen in the context of the enormous challenges that face any effective normalization programme. As indicated earlier, the need to stabilize the very society of Rwanda underlies the humanitarian crisis faced by the Government of Rwanda and the international humanitarian community. To do this, the international community will have to provide the support needed to ensure that the army does not become a disruptive social force. At the same time, if the human rights of the internally displaced and returnees from outside Rwanda are to be protected on a lasting basis, rapid assistance must be provided to restore the country's police force and judicial system. The Government's capacity to generate revenue must be enhanced. In parallel, government authorities concerned with the welfare of the Rwandese people must be restored.

38. There will be several opportunities for the international community to respond to this humanitarian challenge. My Special Representative has formulated and presented to potential donors a Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan outlining areas in which such assistance is urgently needed. At the request of the Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is assisting in the organization of a round-table meeting to be held on 14 and 15 December at Geneva. The meeting will give the Government and the international donor community an opportunity to reach agreement on an overall policy framework, as well as to consider basic rehabilitation requirements. Within that dialogue, the views of Government with regard to humanitarian activities throughout 1995 will be an essential feature. The round table will precede the issuance of a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal scheduled to be launched in the second week of January 1995. The appeal, which will be the product of the joint efforts of the Government, United Nations agencies and other concerned organizations, will focus principally upon specific emergency requirements as well as short-term recovery needs. It is intended to link the appeal with the medium- and longer-term needs for rehabilitation of those responsible for development.

39. In that connection, it should be recalled that, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 925 (1994), of 8 June 1994, a trust fund has been established to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda. The trust fund is a useful channel for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. Unfortunately, only one major donor has made a substantial contribution to the fund. I urge others to do the same.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

40. In my report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (A/49/375 and Corr.1 and Add.1), I requested the Assembly to provide the necessary resources for the maintenance of UNAMIR, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 9 December 1994. The Assembly is currently seized of the matter.

41. As at 17 November 1994, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the Mission amounted to $17.6 million. The total unpaid assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations at that date amounted to $1.5 billion. This shows clearly the financial difficulties with which the United Nations is faced.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. Clearly, the situation in Rwanda remains critical and the country continues to face daunting problems. While I am encouraged by the Government's efforts, in cooperation with the international community, to stabilize the situation, new threats and challenges continue to emerge that may complicate further an already difficult situation and jeopardize the limited progress made thus far. In particular, the creeping militarization of the refugee camps has created a painful dilemma for the international community. While the humanitarian crisis represented by the plight of the refugees, as well as the internally displaced

persons, remains a matter of the utmost concern, it is unacceptable that humanitarian assistance provided for bona fide refugees is being used to threaten not only the security of the refugee camps but the stability of Rwanda. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I set out ideas on action that could be taken to address the problem of insecurity in the camps and ensure that the humanitarian efforts to protect the refugees and bring about their eventual safe and voluntary repatriation would not be fatally undermined.

43. The Government of Rwanda has reassured me of its resolve and determination to promote conditions conducive to safe and voluntary repatriation and national reconciliation. I call on the Government to ensure that that resolve is translated into concrete action and programmes, notwithstanding its present lack of adequate financial resources. In my report of 18 November, I outlined a two-pronged approach to achieve the environment necessary for national reconciliation and sustainable peace. That approach included options to address security in the refugee camps and, at the same time, measures to help the Government create conditions in Rwanda under which large-scale repatriation and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons could take place.

44. The Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, as well as the forthcoming UNDP-sponsored round-table meeting and the consolidated inter-agency appeal, give the international community ample opportunity to respond to the Government's need for assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. Such efforts towards normalizing and stabilizing the situation inside Rwanda could help attract refugees and displaced persons back home, thus contributing to the process of national reconciliation and consolidating the newly achieved peace. I firmly believe, however, that if the current unsettled situation is not addressed promptly by both the Government and the international community, the residual problems and emerging threats may not only endanger what has been achieved thus far, but could push Rwanda backward and revive the spectre of renewed conflict.

45. I would also like to underline the importance of the efforts of the Governments in the region and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), both among themselves and in cooperation with the United Nations, to find durable solutions to the problems of Rwanda. It will be recalled, in this context, that the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/7 of 25 October 1994, endorsed the convening of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, which will be organized jointly by OAU and UNHCR. In addition, the Security Council's recent decision, in its resolution 955 (1994), to establish an international tribunal to prosecute perpetrators of genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law during the recent conflict in the country may help to deter future violations of human rights and promote peace and national reconciliation. I welcome the Government of Rwanda's assurance of its readiness to cooperate with the tribunal despite its negative vote in the Security Council.

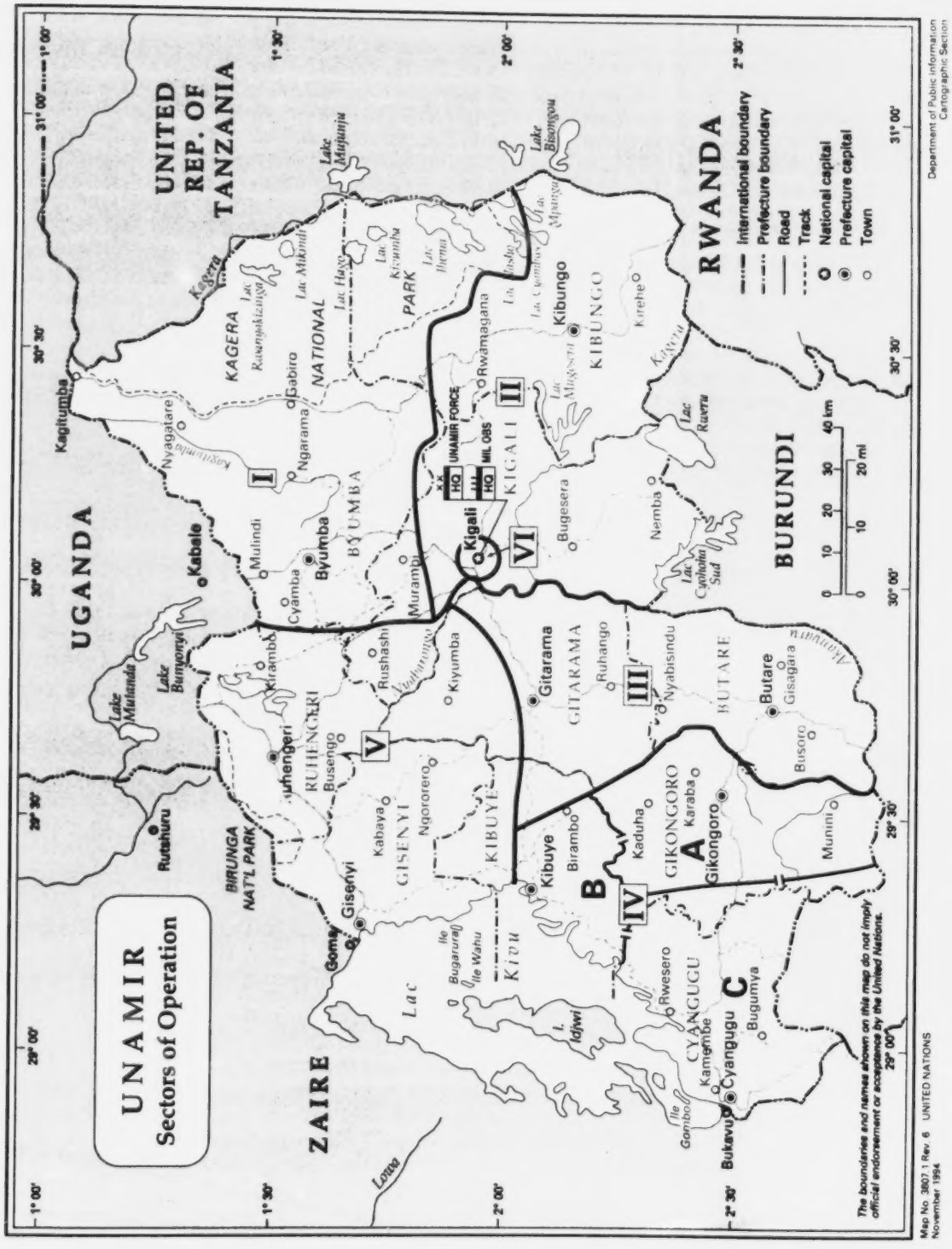
46. In his statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), the President of the Security Council stressed the importance the Council attaches to the role of UNAMIR, whose neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security in Rwanda. UNAMIR is firmly in place, as a focal point of the international community's effort in Rwanda, to provide the coordinated

leadership necessary to move forward the overall process of peace and reconciliation.

47. Ultimately, however, it is the people of Rwanda themselves who must solve the problems of their country. The international community can only assist. I call on the Government to ensure that all Rwandese play a part in the reconciliation and nation-building process through open dialogue between all groups. Close cooperation and coordination with the international community is also an essential factor in achieving stability.

48. Given the progress that has been made and the challenges that remain ahead, I recommend that the mandate of UNAMIR be extended for a further six months, that is, until 9 June 1995. During that period, UNAMIR would continue its present functions and strengthen its good offices role in order to facilitate more expeditious movement towards peace and national reconciliation. It would also continue to support current efforts towards a regional approach to the problems created by the crisis in Rwanda. As I recommended in my report of 18 November, such a regional approach should include the convening of an international conference to identify long-term solutions that will ensure peace, security and development in the subregion.

Annex


UNAMIR
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UGANDA
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
ZAIRE
RWANDA
BURUNDI
KAGERA
NATIONAL PARK
BYUMBA
KIGALI
KIBUNGO
RUHENGERI
GISENYI
KIBUYE
GITARAMA
BUTARE
GIKONGORO
CYANGUGU
Kigali
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Byumba
Ruhengeri
Gisenyi
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Rwamagana
Bugesera
Nemba
Kinihira
Ruhango
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Kagera
Akanyaru
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Lotuw
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National capital
Prefecture capital
Town
International boundary
Prefecture boundary
Road
Track
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map No. 3807.1 Rev. 6 UNITED NATIONS
November 1994
Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1345
25 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with instructions I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, A. V. Kozyrev, addressed to you, concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

Please have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV

94-46797 (E) 251194 251194 261194

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Annex

Letter dated 25 November 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General

The situation in and around Bosnia is becoming increasingly alarming. Notwithstanding the efforts made in recent days, primarily by the Security Council, the escalation of military actions is continuing and the fighting is becoming increasingly fierce.

The latest resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 958 (1994) and 959 (1994), have confirmed the seriousness of the intentions of the world community, which will not accept senseless bloodshed.

Unfortunately, a number of resolutions of the Security Council are not being fully complied with, or are being implemented in such a way as to give rise to accusations of partiality.

I consider it essential in this connection to emphasize that the role of the United Nations in the former Yugoslavia is not to "compel" the parties to make peace, nor to wage war, but to give multilateral support to a peaceful political settlement.

The purpose of the creation by the Security Council of "safe areas" is to safeguard the civilian population; the protection of those areas by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) must not make that force a party to the conflict.

The form and the limits of NATO actions should be restricted to supporting UNPROFOR in the implementation of the latter's mandate, in strict compliance with existing Security Council resolutions.

Any enforcement actions should be carried out on the basis of the principles of proportionality, impartiality and timeliness.

It is important to ensure that the actions of NATO air power in Croatia and Bosnia are not disproportionate to the violations or inadequate to the situation, and that they do not give rise to a further escalation of the confrontation.

Moreover, everything has been happening against a clearly defined political background. Statements have been made at a responsible political level by a number of countries seeking to provide justification for the Bosnian Muslims, who had initiated the hostilities - and had done so from within the "safe area" - and there has been increasing insistence on the necessity of punishing the Serbs.

In our opinion, a real danger is emerging of UNPROFOR going beyond the limits of the mission assigned to it, becoming drawn into hostilities and

thereby creating the impression of the United Nations force virtually taking the side of one of the parties to the conflict.

Bearing in mind the above, I would ask you to give the most serious attention to the circumstances described in order not to allow a de facto change in the mandate of UNPROFOR, a situation which could only lead to a further escalation of the conflict.

I also request you to expedite the submission to the Security Council of a report on the stabilization of the situation in and around the Bihać "safe area", and on the implementation of the entire concept of "safe areas". One of the key issues is the safety of the peace-keeping contingents, both now and in the future. It is essential to deal with that in particular detail in the report. Russia will need the report in order to take a decision concerning our position on the future of the UNPROFOR operation, as well as on further participation in it by the Russian military contingent.

A. KOZYREV

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1346
26 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We wish to reiterate our continuing offer/acceptance of an immediate cease-fire in the Bihac safe area or throughout the Republic. We also re-emphasize our continuing support for the Contact Group peace plan.

Unfortunately, our offer/acceptance of a cease-fire is being answered by a call for the surrender of the Bihac safe area.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

94-46827 (E) 261194 271194

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1347
26 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As of 3 p.m., New York standard time, the Bangladeshi contingent of UNPROFOR had placed two of its APC's in front of the Bihac hospital to deter further Serbian attack. Despite this courageous action to stop the victimization of civilians, the attack continued with the Bangladeshi contingent directly in the line of fire of the Serbian forces.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-46839 (E) 261194 271194

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1348
26 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On the basis of a request from the civilian and military authorities of Bihac city, if the Security Council and UNPROFOR are not prepared to honour their commitment and legal obligation to confront aggression, we then would urge the Security Council to facilitate safe passage for the entire civilian population of the "safe area" of Bihac to a safer area within the Bihac region.

The citizens of Bihac will continue their right to their homes and property, and will await return to their homes when the United Nations honours its commitment to their city as a safe area.

May I ask Excellency, for Your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-46851 (E) 261194 271194

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1349
26 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the Presidential Statement made at the 3448th meeting of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "An agenda for peace: peace-keeping", and in particular to the Council's decision that meetings should be held as a matter of course between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of information and views on peace-keeping operations.

I should like to inform you that I have designated Mr. Chinmaya Gharekhan to co-chair the meetings on the Secretariat side. He will be assisted as appropriate by senior officials from the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-46863 (E) 261194 271194

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1350
26 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council express their appreciation for your letter of 14 November 1994 (S/1994/1349) regarding meetings of members of the Security Council, troop contributors and the Secretariat pursuant to the statement I made as President of the Security Council on 4 November 1994.

The members of the Security Council welcome your designation of Mr. Chinmaya Gharekhan to co-chair these meetings on the Secretariat side.

The members of the Security Council believe that in order fully to serve the purpose of these meetings it is important that the co-chairmen, Council members and troop contributors for the operation be able to draw upon the expertise and information provided by senior members of the Secretariat dealing directly with peace-keeping operations. In that regard they also welcome your intention to assign senior officials from the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs to attend the meetings as well. They attach particular importance to attendance at the meetings of the Under-Secretary-General or one of the Assistant Secretaries-General for Peace-keeping Operations.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

94-46869 (E) 261194 271194

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1351
28 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to the Security Council's presidential statement of 26 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/71), in which the Council demanded a cease-fire in the Bihać region, the Command of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) offered a cease-fire and demilitarization proposal which was accepted by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Serb side has not accepted the proposal and has continued attacks against the safe area of Bihać, using both infantry and heavy artillery.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina calls upon the Security Council to take further measures in accordance with its statement of 26 November 1994, and in particular with its commitment to "monitor compliance with the terms of this statement and react appropriately".

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-47052 (E) 281194 291194

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1352
28 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the statement of the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of the Republic of Georgia, His Excellency Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, issued on 28 November 1994.

The newest developments in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, connected with the adoption by the Abkhaz separatists of a new constitution of Abkhazia, which declares Abkhazia as a sovereign republic and a subject of international law, clearly demonstrate that the present Abkhaz leadership has completely ignored the intensive, peaceful efforts of the United Nations directed towards the comprehensive political solution to the conflict.

It is becoming obvious that the Abkhaz authorities have chosen a very dangerous way of settling the existing problems.

My Government expresses its deepest concern with the recent events that have taken place in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and kindly requests the Security Council to consider and evaluate the current situation in the region at its special meeting and to adopt the appropriate measures in this regard.

I would highly appreciate it if the enclosed statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and Russian]

Statement by the Head of State of the Republic of Georgia, issued on 28 November 1994

On 26 November 1994, a new constitution of Abkhazia was adopted declaring it to be a sovereign republic and a subject of international law. Vadislav Ardzinba was "elected" president of this self-styled republic. The decision on the status of Abkhazia, the adoption of a constitution, the reorganization of the power structure and the declaration of independence have all been endorsed by a "parliament" from which representatives of the Georgian population as well as those of other nationalities who reside in Abkhazia have been driven away, thereby ignoring the opinion and fair representation of the vast majority of the multinational population of Abkhazia.

As was noted in the memorandum of the Georgian delegation to the Geneva negotiations this past 15-18 November, the Abkhaz side and the reactionary forces supporting them have consistently engaged in obstructing the process of achieving a constructive resolution of the conflict. They continue these obstructionist tactics and flagrantly neglect to fulfil their heretofore agreed-upon obligations while persistently attempting to legitimatize a reactionary political regime guilty of committing genocide and ethnic cleansing against Abkhazia's Georgian population.

These are the facts regarding the campaign of genocide and ethnic cleansing carried out against the Georgian population: more than 6,000 people have perished - political figures, scientific and cultural personalities, journalists, physicians and teachers - brutally executed, and in many cases tortured, while of the more than 200,000 Georgians who escaped, many women, children and elderly died of exposure and hunger, remaining forever behind on the mountain paths over which they were forced to flee.

In their attempt to forcibly alter the demographic composition of Abkhazia by the execution or expulsion of over half of the indigenous population - mostly Georgians - and by their subsequent declaration of independence in blatant disregard of the opinion of the multinational population of the region, the Abkhaz separatists and the forces which support them are waging a war which has proved to be a tragedy not only for Georgians, but for the Abkhaz as well. Many ethnic Abkhaz have fled the region alongside members of other ethnic groups, refusing to be associated with this criminal regime. Today, more than four fifths of the population of the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic remain beyond its borders.

In blatant violation of the Security Council resolutions and the Quadripartite Agreement signed by the Abkhaz party themselves, the separatists have done all within their power to prevent the return of the displaced because their repatriation would hinder plans for legitimatizing this regime and prevent the so-called referendum in support of this self-styled independence.

The Security Council resolutions, decisions made by the supreme bodies of both the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and statements of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation categorically reject any attempt to forcibly redraw the State borders of the Republic of Georgia.

In the Secretary-General's report of 3 May 1994, it is stated "that the Abkhaz side was made to clearly understand that independence acquired by the force of arms is unacceptable to the international community".

There is no justification, theoretical or otherwise, for the separatists' attempt to declare the creation of an independent State since this would openly encourage armed conflict within the boundaries of democratic States - Members of the United Nations - carried out by similar groups of political adventurists which would throw the contemporary international community into chaos and the world into a stage for multiple armed conflicts.

These newest developments in Abkhazia demonstrate that it is not an ethnically motivated conflict which is taking place, but rather deft manipulation of the varied ethnic sentiments of the people by political adventurists aspiring to realize their ambitions.

History is witness to many cases when such policy has necessarily ended in miserable failure and those responsible had to answer for it. This will be the case here as well.

The Abkhaz separatists and the forces supporting them, having been convinced that they will not be able to legitimatize their reactionary aggressive regime through the process of negotiating a comprehensive resolution of the conflict in Abkhazia, opted to destroy the negotiations altogether, knowing full well that the Republic of Georgia will not conduct negotiations with the Abkhaz side as though they were an independent State and a subject of international law. This position is shared by all parties to the negotiation process.

The most recent activities of the Abkhaz separatists are an overt challenge to the international community, ruling out the possibility of peaceful resolution and bringing to naught the efforts of all parties involved in the process of negotiating a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict.

The Republic of Georgia appeals to the Security Council, CSCE and the CIS, primarily the Government of the Russian Federation, to react without delay to these new and irresponsibly provocative steps taken by the aggressive separatists, and to take significant measures, including the imposition of sanctions, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the basic documents of the CSCE and CIS, to address this situation.

(Signed) Eduard SHEVARDNADZE

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/718
S/1994/1353
28 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 27 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 26 November 1994, addressed to you, from the President of the Republic of Turkey, His Excellency Mr. Süleyman Demirel, concerning the situation around the Bihać region in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-47137 (E) 281194 291194

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ANNEX

Letter dated 26 November 1994 from the President of Turkey to the Secretary-General concerning the situation around the Bihać region in Bosnia and Herzegovina

As you are well aware, the situation around the Bihać region in Bosnia and Herzegovina is further deteriorating. We are seriously concerned, as the lives of more than 200,000 people remain under the direct threat of attacks and acts of aggression by the Serbs.

The recent attacks against Bihać are being carried out from the areas of Croatia under the control of the rebel Serbs. Such acts of aggression violate not only the international borders of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also the status of Bihać as a United Nations safe area. Therefore, immediate and effective action must be taken by the international community before it is too late.

In the messages I have recently received from H.E. Alija Izetbegović and H.E. Franjo Tudjman, both presidents have expressed their grave concern over the current situation and called for urgent and efficient action by the Security Council and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to prevent further escalation and bloodshed. I feel that if Bihać cannot be saved, there would arise a real danger of escalation of the war and its getting out of control.

In view of the sensitive location of the Bihać region, I believe that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and NATO should take immediate action to fully implement all the relevant Security Council resolutions. In this respect, your support would be crucial.

Süleyman DEMIREL
President of the Republic of Turkey

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1354
28 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Argentina, Canada, France, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994 and 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994,

Recalling also the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Having considered the reports of the Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF), dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex), 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex), 24 October 1994 (S/1994/1208, annex), 7 November 1994 (S/1994/1258, annex) and 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1321, annex),

Having considered also the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1180) and 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1322),

Noting the progress made in establishing a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

1. Welcomes the positive developments in Haiti since the deployment of the MNF in peaceful conditions;

2. Commends the efforts made by the MNF in Haiti to establish, in accordance with resolution 940 (1994), a secure and stable environment conducive to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH);

3. Pays tribute to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide for his efforts to promote national reconciliation;

4. Welcomes the establishment by the UNMIH advance team and the MNF of a joint working group to prepare for the transition;

5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to strengthen progressively the advance team of UNMIH up to 500 personnel in order to further facilitate planning of UNMIH, identification of conditions required for the transition from the MNF to UNMIH and preparation for the actual transition, as well as to make good offices available for the achievement of the purposes approved by the Security Council in resolution 940 (1994);

6. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals on prospective increases in the strength of the UNMIH advance team; such increases should take place in close coordination with the MNF Commander;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to expedite planning for the full deployment of UNMIH;

8. Encourages continuous close coordination between the MNF and the UNMIH advance team;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1355
29 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address this letter on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also on behalf of the OIC troop contributors to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for the former Yugoslavia.

We have on numerous occasions expressed our concern and even more so our dismay, at the response of the international community, and in particular the Security Council, UNPROFOR and the five-nation Contact Group, to the expanding aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We have on these numerous occasions urged for a more robust mandate for UNPROFOR and for taking steps to faithfully implement all Security Council resolutions to end the Serbian aggression and human rights abuses and to bring peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Our requests have not been adequately heeded, and now the Bosnians face another catastrophe for lack of peacemaking measures, or the arms to defend themselves which is their inherent right under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Today, we once again re-emphasize our message, but we must also add another rising alarm. While we favour a broad and assertive definition of the "safe area" in the Bihać region that encompasses the full civilian population, and is most consistent with resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), we none the less understand that an extremely limited designation of the Bihać "safe area" was put forth by the UNPROFOR Command and communicated to the Bosnian Serbs.

However, even after this rather limited "safe area" was established by the UNPROFOR authorities, the Bosnian Serbs threatened UNPROFOR with all-out war-retaliation if UNPROFOR dared to respond to continuing Serbian violations.

As of 25 November 1994, it is clear that the Serbians have totally ignored this safe area, violated its boundaries, murdered the civilians within it and consider the warning of UNPROFOR and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as a bluff. Tragically and shamefully, the overrunning of the town of Bihać by the Serbs appears imminent.

On the other hand, it most surprisingly and shockingly appears that the threat of Karadzic's Serbs has caused UNPROFOR/NATO to abandon the safe area and not to respond to the continuing violations with the necessary measures.

As most of our nations have troops serving under this UNPROFOR Command, we express:

1. Our dismay at the loss of integrity and credibility, as well as resolve of UNPROFOR to act and respond in a manner consistent with its mandate;

2. Deep concern at the inadequate logistic support provided to the UNPROFOR contingent located within the Bihać pocket and the less than satisfactory initial manner of equipping and deploying this contingent. We urge that immediate action be taken to ensure the restoration of full logistic supplies to the Bangladesh contingent;

3. Our continuing resolve to provide the necessary support for UNPROFOR's strengthening, and in particular the reinforcement and re-supply of the Bihać contingent;

4. The need to bring the OIC troop contributors into a more prominent role within the UNPROFOR Command, as well as the political decision-making process to bring peace.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations,
Chairman of the Organization of the
Islamic Conference Contact Group
on Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1356
29 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3468th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Palau (S/1994/1315) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 97th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Palau and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Palau should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provision of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to the United Nations (S/1994/1315),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Palau be admitted to membership in the United Nations".

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1357
29 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Head of State of the Republic of Georgia, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, dated 28 November 1994.

The statement by Mr. Shevardnadze was received by the Mission earlier and has already been forwarded to you (see S/1994/1352, annex).

May I ask your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter P. CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

94-47199 (E) 291194 301194

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Annex

Letter dated 28 November 1994 from the Head of State of the Republic of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I appeal to you now to urgently convene a session of the Security Council since recent events in the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic (see attached statement*) may have unforeseeable consequences and lead to further escalation of the conflict, for the resolution of which unsparing efforts have been made by the international community and the Security Council in particular.

We expect that swift and drastic measures will be taken by the Security Council in order to curb the aggressive separatism.

(Signed) Eduard SHEVARDNADZE

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* S/1994/1352, annex.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1358
2 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda and Turkey: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Concerned about the continuing threat to international peace and security by the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 November 1994 (S/1994/1246),

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the area of the former Yugoslavia, in particular resolution 820 (1993),

Deploring the continued denial of humanitarian assistance to the Bihac region in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continuous blocking of humanitarian convoys, including those of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), designated for the Bihac region, on access routes through territories controlled by the Bosnian Serb forces within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and local Serb paramilitary forces within the Republic of Croatia,

Gravely concerned by the military activities by the local Serb paramilitary forces in the UNPAs on the territory of the Republic of Croatia against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in particular, the Bihac safe area,

Determined to ensure full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reconfirms that the requirements of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including, in particular, paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993) and resolution 943 (1994), shall be strictly applied in respect of all goods crossing the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including goods destined for the UNPAs in the Republic of Croatia;

2. Demands also that the provisions of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) be applied strictly and in full on the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and on the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in regard to the import, export, and transshipment of all commodities with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies, including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies;

3. Emphasizes the importance of a continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian assistance to all the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina where such help is needed;

4. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to ensure UNHCR and United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel safety and unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia in the performance of their mandate;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/49/721
S/1994/1359
29 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 70
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 29 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as representative of the Presidency of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the European Union on the Republic of Moldova, issued on 28 November 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 70, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

ANNEX

[Original: English/French]

Statement on the Republic of Moldova, issued on 28 November 1994 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the strengthening of relations with the Republic of Moldova, as signified by the signature of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. This will provide the basis for the further building up of cooperation with the Republic of Moldova, particularly in the economic and trade spheres. The European Union welcomes the continuation of the Moldovan economic reform programme, for which it has given substantial support.

The European Union reiterates its support for the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova. The European Union welcomes the agreement signed between the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Moldova on 21 October 1994 on the withdrawal of the Russian 14th Army from the territory of the Republic of Moldova. The European Union urges the parties to adhere to the timetable for withdrawal set down in that agreement.

The European Union welcomes the continuation of negotiations on the status of Transdniestria and the constructive role the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Russian special envoy have played in that process. The European Union calls upon the parties to show restraint and flexibility in seeking a solution to the issue.

The acceding countries, Austria, Finland and Sweden, associate themselves with the present statement.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1360
30 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 4 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344),

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308),

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, to help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring, to help foster a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

Noting also that the widespread dispersal of landmines is causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a Trust Fund pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 9 June 1995;

2. Reaffirms that UNAMIR will:

(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

(c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(a) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

(b) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

4. Strongly urges the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and human rights officers;

5. Welcomes UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with UNAMIR in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;

6. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda;

8. Calls upon the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3

require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR;

10. Decides to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

11. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.